

LUS

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lufurious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

LUSORY. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lufory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LUST. *n. f.* [*lufte*, Saxon; *lufst*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.
2. This our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurism and *lufst* Make it more like a tavern or a brothel, Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. *Lufst*, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
4. They are immoderately given to the *lufst* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*
5. When a temptation of *lufst* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but flee from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's holy Living.*
6. Any violent or irregular desire.
7. I will divide the spoil; my *lufst* shall be satiated upon them. *Exod. xv. 9.*
8. The ungodly, for his own *lufst*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Pfal.*
9. Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lufst*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
10. All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust, Impute not to necessity, but *lufst*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
11. The *lufst* of lucre. *Pope.*
12. Vigour; active power. Not used.
13. Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be, the increasing the *lufst* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*
14. To *lufst*. *v. n.*
15. To desire carnally.
16. Infant man, that loveth all he saw, And *lufst* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*
17. To desire vehemently.
18. Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lufst* to give. *Sidney.*
19. The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lufst* after liberty. *Knolles.*
20. To lift; to like. Out of use.
21. Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lufst*. *Pfal. lxxiii. 7.*
22. To have irregular dispositions.
23. The mixed multitude fell a *lufsting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Num. xi. 4.*
24. The spirit that dwelleth in us *lufsteth* to envy. *Jann. iv. 5.*
25. **LUSTFUL.** *adj.* [*lufst* and *full*.]
26. 1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.
27. Turning wrathful fire to *lufstful* heat, With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Qu.*
28. There is no man that is intemperate or *lufstful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*
29. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to *lufst*.
30. Thence his *lufstful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*
31. **LUSTFULLY.** *adv.* [*lufstful*.] With sensual concupiscence.
32. **LUSTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*lufstful*.] Libidinousness.
33. **LUSTIHED.** *n. f.* [*lufst*.] Vigour; sprightliness; cor-
34. **LUSTIHOOD.** *n. f.* [*lufst*.] Not now in use.
35. This *lufst* lady came from Persia late, She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*
36. If *lufst* love should go in quest of beauty, Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakefp.*
37. We yet may see the old man in a morning, *Lufst* as health, come ruddy to the field, And there pursue the chase. *Orwog.*
38. **LUTANIST.** *n. f.* [*lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.
39. **LUTARIOUS.** *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud.
40. A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind. *Grew.*
41. **LUTE.** *n. f.* [*lut*, *lut*, French.].
42. 1. A stringed instrument of musick.
43. Orpheus with his *lute* made trees, And the mountain tops that freeze, Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
44. May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*, In a sadly pleasing strain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
45. Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
46. A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*
47. Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves, Love-whipping woods, and *lute* rebounding waves. *Danc.*
48. 2. [*From lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

LUT

LUTLESS. *adj.* [*from lut*.] Not vigorous; weak. *S. enser.*

LUTSTRAL. *adj.* [*lutstrat*, French; *lutstrat*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lutstral* waves refin'd, More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

LUTSTRATION. *n. f.* [*lutstration*, French; *lutstratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care, His sons assembles, whole united prayer, Like sweet perfumes, from golden censors rise; He with divine *lutstrations* sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lutstrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

What were all their *lutstrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods. *South's Sermon.*

Should Io's priest command A pilgrimage to Meroc's burning sand; Through deserts they would seek the secret springs, And holy water for *lutstration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lutstration*, Purge the contagious spots of human weakness; Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LUSTRE. *n. f.* [*lustre*, French.].

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.
2. You have one eye left to see some mischief on him. —Left it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. To the soul time doth perfection give, And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty fill. *Deviat.*
4. The scorching sun was mounted high, In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*
5. Pals but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes, Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies; No longer shall their little honours keep, But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*
6. All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair, The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*
7. A fancee with lights. —Ridotta tips, and dances till she see The doubling *lustre* dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*
8. Eminence; renown.
9. His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Watton.*
10. I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*
11. [*From lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years. Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is high time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*
12. **LUSTRING.** *n. f.* [*from lustre*.] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lutestring*.
13. **LUSTROUS.** *adj.* [*from lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.
14. Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*
15. The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º. 956.*
16. **LUSTWORT.** *n. f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.
17. **LUSTY.** *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.
18. This *lusty* lady came from Persia late, She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*
19. If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty, Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakefp.*
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LUX

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move, These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

LUTE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To close with lute, or chemists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

LUTULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

LUX. *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put To *LUXATE.* } out of joint; to disjoin.

He complained of extremity of pain, and suspected his hip *luxated*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Consider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it slipped out; for it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wise's Surgery.*

Descending carelessly from his couch, the fall *Lux'd* his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*

LUXATION. *n. f.* [*from lux*, Latin.].

1. The act of disjoining.
2. Any thing disjoined.
3. The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by surgical means. *Floyer.*
4. **LUXE.** *n. f.* [*French, luxuius*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness.
5. The pow'r of wealth I try'd, And all the various *lux* of costly pride. *Prior.*
6. **LUXURIANCE.** *n. f.* [*from luxurius*, Latin.] Exuberance; **LUXURIANCY.** } abundant or wanton plenty or growth.
7. A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wise's Surgery.*
8. Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Speilator, N.º. 47.*
9. While through the parting robe th' alternate breast In full *luxuriant* rose. *Thomson's Summer.*
10. **LUXURIANT.** *adj.* [*luxurius*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plentiful.
11. A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Essays.*
12. The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*
13. If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epistles.*
14. Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine, But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*
15. To *LUXURIATE.* *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.
16. **LUXURIOUS.** *adj.* [*luxurius*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.].
17. 1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
18. Administering to luxury.
19. The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*
20. 3. Lustful; libidinous.
21. She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed: Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*
22. I grant him bloody, *Luxurious*, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*
23. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.
24. Those whom last thou saw'st In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they First seen in acts of prowess eminent, And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*
25. *Luxurious* cities, where the noise Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*
26. Softening by pleasure.
27. Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize, Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*
28. **LUXURIANT;** exuberant.
29. Till more hands Aid us, the work under our labour grows *Luxurious* by restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
30. **LUXURIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from luxuriosus*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.
31. Hotter hours you have *Luxuriously* pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*
32. Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread, And with heroic verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*
33. He never slept in solemn state; Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*
34. **LUXURY.** *n. f.* [*luxuri*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.].
35. 1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.
36. Egypt with Assyria strove In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*
37. Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison's Spectator, N.º. 464.*
38. 2. Lust; lewdness.
39. Urge his hateful *luxury*, His bestial appetite in change of lust,

LYR

Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

LUXURIANCE; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º. 479.*

LUXURIANT; exuberant.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *like*, like; as, *beagly*, *beaglike*, *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

LYCANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*lycantropic*, French; *λύκαν and ἀνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

He fees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycantropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYEKE. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

LYING, the participle of *lie*, whether it signifies to be recumbent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befall me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts xx. 19.*

LYMPH. *n. f.* [*lymphe*, French; *lymphas*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LYMPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Diët.*

LYMPHATICK. *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lymphas*, Latin.].

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

LYMPHEDUCT. *n. f.* [*lymphas and ductus*, Latin.]. A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands, All artful knots, of various hollow threads, Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein, Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

LYNX. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of fight betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx*'s beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.]. A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*, Upon Euphelia's toiler lay, He never touched his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

LYRIC. *n. f.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.]. Pertaining to a harp; singing to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton's Agonist.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrick* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse, Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow, And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LYRICK. *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

LYRIST. [*lyristes*, Latin.]. A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose Minerva's anger, and the direful woes Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*